

The Mint Master

Utah Numismatic Society

Presidents Message

September 2017

Volume 64, Issue 9

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Fall is in the air! (not including the temperatures.) There is a lot going on this time of the year with back to school days, beginning and ending of many sports' seasons, a marvelous solar eclipse, changing of season (and hopefully cooling of the air) and fall activities for the UNS!

Our August meeting which was a Club Bourse was a lot of fun. I think we had more members participating as dealers than we have had in quite a long time. As always, thanks to all of you for making events like this a success. The more participation we have, the greater the level of interest and fun for all who attend.

For our September meeting we will be having a very interesting speaker. Any of you who regularly attend the regional coin shows put on by the UNS and other local clubs and members will probably recall seeing the dealer who has a multi-table setup with loads of antiques, coins, and other collectables. We affectionately refer to him as "The Junk Guy" but he is Glen Beckstead of Beckstead Collectables. Glen advertises regularly in our newsletter and has been a very generous donor to the UNS over the years of items used for prizes and youth activities. For that we kindly thank him. He will be speaking to us next month about his experiences in collecting, how and where he finds all his "stuff," tips for us as numismatists, and will surely have some interesting stories to tell! Come with a friend and enjoy an interesting evening with us.



I would also offer a couple of reminders. Our UNS Fall Coin Show is coming up in October. Please plan on participating as a dealer, attendee, or volunteer and help make this a great success by spreading the word. Also, as mentioned at our last meeting, the UNS bylaws are undergoing a revision. They are in a review stage before going before the Board for approval for release. Afterwards, they will be published to all UNS members and there will be a 2-3 month period for review and feedback. Early next year and after any necessary revisions, they will then be voted on by the Board and ratified by the club members. Please participate in this process. The bylaws and election of club officers are the ways that you can make your voice heard and make the club truly yours.

See you on September 12th.

**Sincerely,
Darin Lee, 2017 UNS President**

September's Agenda

- ♦ Greetings
Darin Lee
- ♦ Mini Exhibit
James Strasser
- ♦ New & Views
Phil Clark
- ♦ Coin Quiz
Larry Kimura
- ♦ Refreshments
Sherry Gunderson &
Jan Reninger

National Banks of Utah / Part 9 Doug Nyholm

National Banks of Utah / Part 9

- Pingree National Bank of Ogden #7296
National Bank of Commerce of Ogden (2nd Charter / #7296)
- First National Bank of Layton #7685
- First National Bank of Coalville #7696

Charter 7296 is one of several Utah Banks which operated under two titles. Initially, the first title, The Pingree National Bank, was chartered in June of 1904. It operated until the 2nd title opened on 10-25-1920. The Pingree title issued only large size notes of the following types –

◇ 1902 Red Seal	\$10/\$20
◇ 1902 Date Back	\$10/\$20
◇ 1902 Plain Back	\$10/\$20

THE PINREE
NATIONAL BANK
OF OGDEN
#7296

Surprisingly three Red Seal notes, all \$10's have survived. Any Utah Red Seal notes are considered rare, additionally, Value Back notes from Utah are even rarer but to collectors the Red Seal notes are more highly sought after. To coin a phrase, the Red Seals are just more romantic than Value Backs. Following this article on these three national banks is a special sidebar regarding Utah Red Seals. All three of the banks discussed here issued Red Seals but only the three from Pingree have survived from these three banks. In general, notes from the Pingree National Bank are quite scarce and appear only infrequently. The total issue from both titles using charter #7296 was \$2,727,200 with actually more notes being issued from the scarcer Pingree title than the National Bank of Commerce title which is much more common-





The Pingree Bank building shown to the left.

Layton Large and Small currency examples along with a modern day image of the Layton bank building.



ly encountered. It should also be noted that from both titles, only \$10 and \$20 denominations were issued.

The Pingree bank ceased operation when the National Bank of Commerce title became effective on 10-25-1920. Notes issued by this second title were 1902 Plain Bank and both Type 1 & 2 small size. There are currently 30 surviving notes, both large and small and these notes appear much more frequently than the Pingree title notes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LAYTON

The First National Bank of Layton is kind of a 'sleeping bank' in regard to national bank notes. They did issue 1902 Red Seal, Date Back and Plane Back large and up until a decade ago no large of any type had ever turned up from Layton. Presently there are three large in the census consisting of a single Plane Back and two Date Back notes. Collectors are just waiting for that Red Seal to pop up. In any event, a large note is now possible but those three known are tightly held in existing collections. The First National Bank of Layton issued a relatively small amount of notes consisting of \$450,280 of both large and small. This bank was chartered in 1904 and although it ceased issu-





Picture of the Coalville Bank building shown here.

Coalville Small banknote example along with one of only three known Large size banknotes to have survived from Coalville.

THE FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK OF
COALVILLE



ing currency in the 1930's it is still in existence with their original charter. Denominations of all notes consisted of only \$10 and \$20 notes. The issuance of small size notes consisted of both type 1 and 2. 12 type 1 notes and only three type 2 notes are presently known making the First National Bank of Layton collectable but definitely in the scarce category.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COALVILLE

The final bank for this installment is the First National Bank of Coalville. This bank was chartered in April of 1905 and also issued large Red Seal, Date Back, and Plane Back notes. The Pingree family who operated the bank in Ogden was responsible for the formation of the Coalville bank. As with Layton no Red Seals are presently known but there are two Date Back and a single Plane Back example known. Only three large places this bank into the rare category for large. Denominations were only issued as \$10 & \$20. Small size however is much more common with 32 notes known. This can be misleading to the collector as a local collector located in Coalville had a personal connection with notes from this bank since his great-grandfather signed banknotes from the bank. His collection contained 15 small size notes and 2 of the 3 large notes. This scenario is repeated occasionally for certain National Banks due to similar reasons, a relative associated with the bank, and old home town, or just a fascination with the bank.

UTAH RED SEALS

Collectors who desire to locate a Red Seal National will have not only a difficult time of it but also a very expensive search. There are only six Red Seal notes known to exist from the state of Utah, only Hawaii is rarer. Utah also had only 32 chartered banks with issued nationals with a high percentage, eight, of which no survivors are known today. Also of these 32 banks there were a total of nine which issued Red Seals. All of these nine banks fortunately have surviving notes known but only four of the charters have surviving Red Seals.

Utah Banks issuing Red Seals

♦ Utah National Bank of Ogden	#2880
♦ Commercial National Bank of Ogden	#3139
♦ First National Bank of Nephi	#3537
♦ First National Bank of Murray	#6558
♦ First National Bank of Morgan	#6958
♦ Pingree National Bank of Ogden	#7296
♦ First National Bank of Layton	#7685
♦ First National Bank of Coalville	#7696
♦ Nephi National Bank	#8505



Surviving Red Seal banknotes from Utah

2880	Utah National Bank of Ogden	1 Surviving \$10
6558	First National Bank of Murray	1 Surviving \$20
7296	Pingree National Bank of Ogden	3 Surviving \$10
8505	Nephi National Bank, Nephi	<u>1 Surviving \$5</u>
	TOTAL	6 Surviving

I have fortunately been able to acquire an image of all six survivors which are pictured here. About 5 years ago the census increased from 5 to 6 with the discovery of the Nephi note in an east coast collection which went to auction where it exceeded \$30,000! Also surprisingly, there are three \$10 survivors from the Pingree bank. Any one of these in addition to the afore mentioned Nephi note, if offered for sale or auction, would probably command a price well in excess of \$30,000. Hopefully additional Red Seals from Utah will one day surface but until then they are all rare and pricey.



Pictured here and on the following page are all six surviving Red Seal Nationals from Utah.

Value Back notes from Utah are technically rarer than Red Seal's with a surviving population of only five notes.



Pingree National Bank ‘Red Seals’



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1776 Continental Dollar
Pewter, CURENCY Spelling



1783 Chalmers Shilling
Long Worm



1787 Immunis Columbia Copper
Eagle Reverse



1787 New York Excelsior Copper
Large Eagle on Obverse



1787 George Clinton Copper



1790 Standish Barry Threepence



1792 Washington Cent



1792 Half Disme



1881 Hawaiian Nickel

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1933 Double Eagles

Doug Nyholm

I feel that I am like a lot of collectors that were pulling for the Government to lose their battle for custody of the 10 fought over 1933 \$20 Double Eagle coins. After all there was already one coin which was declared to be legal that sold for over \$7 million. There were a number of 1933 Double Eagles which were confiscated in the 1940's and summarily melted. These current 10 coins are part of not only numismatic history but our national history minted during a tumultuous time between world wars and a global depression. How can the government possibly have positive proof that these 10 coins, or for that matter, any of the coins which have been previously destroyed including possibly additional coins still hiding from their or anyone's view were never officially paid out over the cash counter? Everyone wants the underdog to win and the federal government is the goliath on the block holding all the



cards. We have all read over the past several years the details regarding this case which went all the way to the Supreme Court and unfortunately the underdog lost and the government won their case and now has permanent possession of the 10 coins which were so emphatically fought over. What happens now and are there any others still hiding? In regard to the reason that the coins were even turned in in the first place, what would you do if you found 10 1933 double eagles in your safe deposit box? You obviously couldn't consign them to auction, you couldn't place an ad in Coin World, and you couldn't take them to a coin show. Essentially what you have is approximately 10 ounces of gold bullion that is worth simply that, and in order to realize any financial gain you would have to melt them prior to selling them as bullion, a far cry from a \$7+ million dollar coin.

I have been fascinated by fantasy coin stories, some of which may actually be true, some possibly not. I had an interesting conversation with noted coin dealer Jay Cline about a year before his untimely death regarding 1964 Peace Dollars. I have heard several stories regarding their existence and even PCGS has a bounty which they would pay if one was turned in for inspection or grading. One extremely interesting story regarding the 1964 Peace Dollar was that the night before the order came to melt them the Denver mint allowed employees to purchase two coins at their cash office? True or not, I cannot verify. However the story goes that at least one employee did purchase two coins and on his way home stopped by a bar and purchased a beer with one of them. What happened to it or the one he didn't spend is fodder for supposition and water cooler talk from now until one possibly turns up. And did any other employees purchase any of them? The mint the next day began melting and according to legend requested any employees who purchased coins the night before to return them. What would you do? To continue my conversation with Jay Cline, he told me that he was actually offered two 1964 Peace dollars shortly after their creation and had one in each hand! The asking price was \$10,000 each and he seriously considered the purchase. \$10,000 was a fair sum of money in the late 1960's but not out of Jay's reach and to own something so special was a great temptation he told me. He however passed on the sale primarily for a single reason; if he owned them

the only person in the world which he could tell was his wife. Owning something such as two 1964 Peace dollars would have been very special but the inability to let anyone else know would have been very stifling. Even a slip of the tongue to a best friend could not assure that his lips would be sealed forever and a simple slip would have had the Secret Service knocking at his door.

Now back to the 1933 Double Eagles, my question, is, “how can the government be 100% positive with the evidence to back it up to state that all these coins plus any others were stolen government property?” I remember seeing all 10 of these coins on display initially at the Denver ANA in 2006 And recently while attending the ANA again in Denver in 2017 two of those 10 coins were again on display. Also in attendance in Denver was the government lawyer Greg M. Weinman who successfully defended the government’s case all the way to the Supreme Court with whom I had a very cordial and detailed conversation about the case and these coins. Up until the case was recently closed he, of course, was unable to discuss any details but was very forthcoming with some extremely interesting information regarding these coins. First, exactly how many 1933 Double Eagles actually left the mint back in 1930’s? There have been many rumors about those that are known and much supposition of how many more are out there and will we ever be able to determine where they are hiding. He stated that according to the documentation which the government has, which was supplied by the mint, that there was a bag of 25 1933 double eagles that was unaccounted for. He also stated the record of the entire mintage was very detailed regarding their disposition. This may seem impossible as to how the government could so accurately track all 445,500 1933 Double Eagles which were minted down to a missing group of 25 but he assured me that these documents do exist regarding this. My next question was regarding the governments accounting for these 25 coins. I was aware that there were multiple seizures and volunteer submissions in the 1940’s but never was clear as to exactly how many were destroyed. Mr. Weinman offered to send me the full accounting upon his return to Washington and within a couple of days after my return from Denver I had his email with this information in hand, which is shown following below. Indeed there were actually 9 coins which were confiscated and destroyed and the details are as outlined. It should be noted that all 9 coins begin with the name Israel Switt including the 10th coin which went to King Farouk. Some of the prominent names also associated with these coins include Max Mehl, Ira Reed, F.C.C. Boyd, James A. Stack, Abe Kosoff, Sol Kaplan, Louis Eliasberg and others, a who’s who in famous and well known collectors and dealers.



Now we have an almost complete listing of the 25 coins save for the three still unaccounted for examples.

♦ Destroyed	9
♦ Present 10	10
♦ King Farouk	1
♦ Smithsonian	2
♦ Unaccounted	3

We did discuss the 3 unaccounted for coins of which Mr. Weinman stated that he was fairly certain where two of them are, or at least who may have them in their possession, and the third he stated that he has some good information, although not as substantial and the first two. Therefore if the above record and his knowledge are accurate there are not 10 more or a higher number of unaccounted coins lurking in the shadows but a mere three. My impression was that they better not ever come out or

see the light of day as if they do their seizure would be immediate. The next interesting fact goes back to the government records and their case in regard to this bag of 25 coins as being the only coins to escape the mint. How can they be so positive? First, all of the 10 coins including the 2 in the Smithsonian have been inspected for die characteristics and found to have all been struck from the same die pair. I am unsure if the single legal coin or any of the destroyed coins were so inspected but Mr. Weinman stated that all 25 coins came from the same die pair. If a coin were ever discovered to have come from different dies it would definitely cause significant concern for the government. Until that time, and it is extremely unlikely, the government considers these the only 25 coins which were stolen.

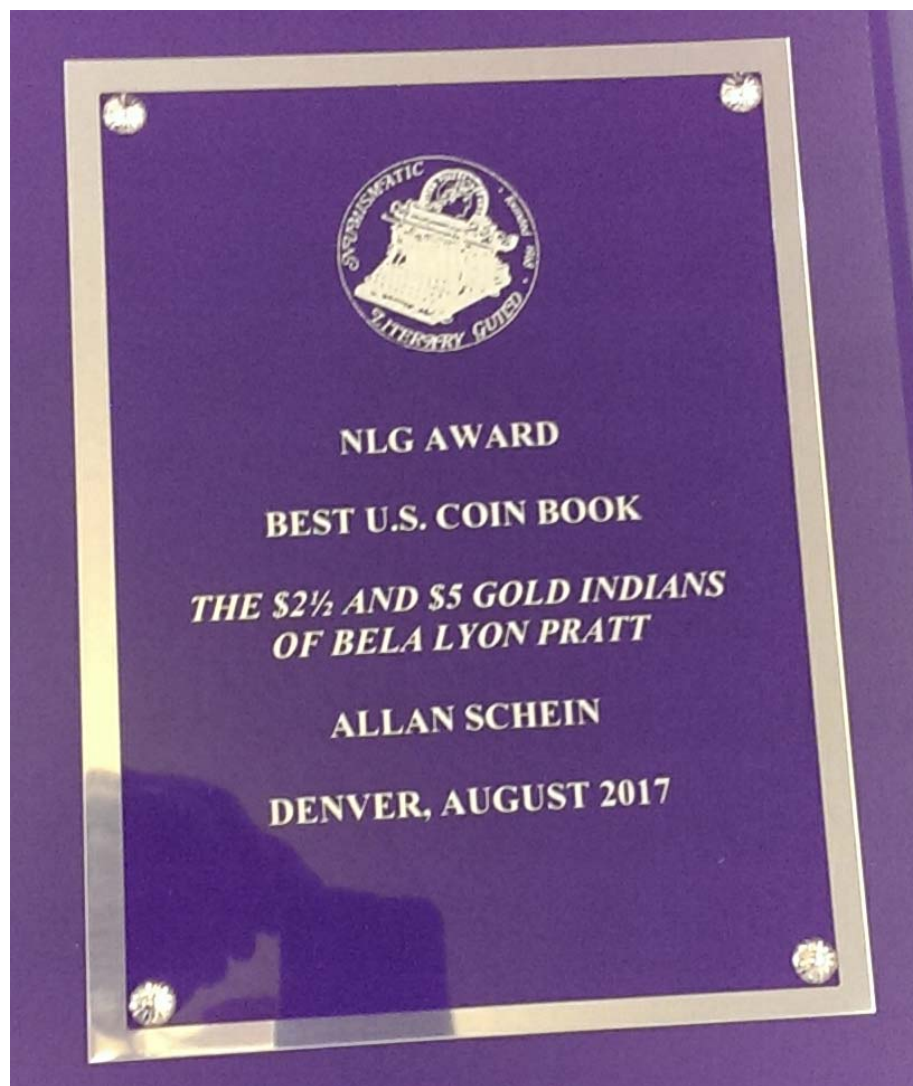


The next question is, "why did the government spend so much time, expense, and effort to prove these were illegal and to recover them." The simple answer is, they were stolen from the government and thus illegal to own. This has not been the only theft of government material but it is one of the best documented thefts in history thus the government felt that it was going to be

easy to prove their case in court. This refers back to the documentation at the cash counter, the extensive records of the entire mintage, the coins all being stolen in a single group and the general history of their provenance. I commented that across the hall on display at the ANA was a 1913 Liberty Nickel and was there any government desire to investigate the legality of these coins. The reply was, no, and the reason given was the government has no hard documentation regarding the 1913 nickels as it did with the 1933 Double Eagles. Even though the 1913 nickels were struck under suspicious conditions and left the mint probably under even more nefarious means, documentation and hard facts are virtually non-existent. Therefore the numismatic community need not fear that any 1913 nickels or for that matter other historically significant coins are under fear of seizure. This would include any 19th century patterns, 1884/85 Trade Dollars or other issues. The 1964 Peace Dollars, if they ever surface, would most likely be a different story.

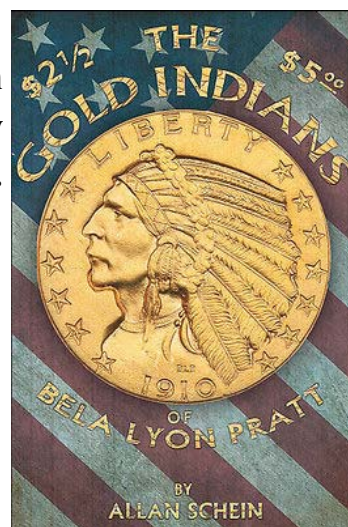
My final question was concerning the future status of the seized 10 1933 Double Eagles is, “are they in jeopardy of being melted in similar fashion to the 9 others which were destroyed in the 1940’s?” He assured me that the government has no intention of destroying any of the 10 coins; in fact the government considers them as both a National Treasure as well as a numismatic treasure. The plans going forward are to make them more available to the general public by placing them on loan to museums, at national coin conventions such as the two on display in Denver and other places of national interest where thousands of people can view them. My discussion with Mr. Weinman greatly changed my view and opinion of processes which returned the 1933 Double Eagles to the government and also the future plans for them.





Allan Schein was awarded his second ‘Best Coin Book’ award in Denver by the Numismatic Literary Guild for his book on \$2 1/2 and \$5 Gold Indians. His book was awarded the Best U.S. Coin Book.

Congratulations to Allan!



OBSOLETE PRINTING CHARACTERISTICS

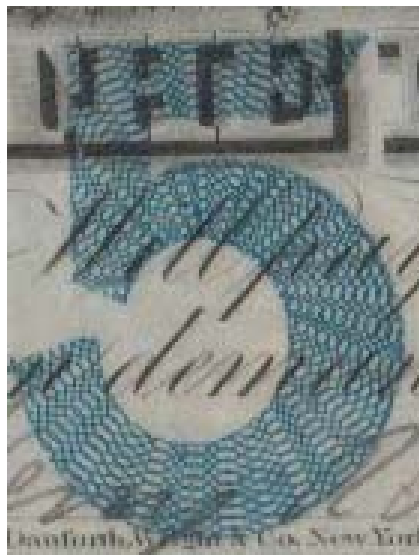
Doug Nyholm



In the study of 19th century printing of obsolete currency there remain a lot of questions. One aspect of some of these notes is the printing of the denomination on the back in reverse. This so-called over-print is usually printed in negative of the same data that appears on the face. This is usually a different color from the rest of the note indicating that it was accomplished as a separate printing process.

One aspect of this printing is that the print is always 100% aligned. I have wondered just how this is possible. The printing procedures were definitely established but to keep alignment perfect on every note observed seemed too precise especially for the time period. I originally thought that this separate printing could only have been done by a single process where both the positive image and negative image on the back were done by a single process such as applying the overprint on both sides at the same time by a special device which was externally aligned.

With everyone I discussed this process with they too were baffled as to exactly how the process was accomplished. During the recent ANA in Denver I sat down and discussed this question with Q. David Bowers. He stated that he has also done research



on the various printing processes which he outlined in Volume 1 of his ongoing reference books on Obsolete



Paper Money. He determined that the process involved a separate printing step which involved dampening the paper which allowed the bleed-thru of the ink which was only applied to the face. The process of dampening the paper for printing was applied on both intaglio printed notes as well as flat printing. To confirm this, I observed numerous notes inspected under magnification to check the detail of the lettering from face to back.

I observed that indeed the clarity of the face printing was quite exact while the print on the back, although quite clear, definitely lacked the exactness of the face printing. This was observable in all cases where this supposedly bleed-thru process was present. Looking casually with the naked eye it would seem that the pro-

cess was exact and it looked quite sharp but again, under magnification, the differences stood out. This, I feel this does explain the process for which this type of overprint was applied to the front and back of obsolete notes and thanks to David Bowers for his expertise.

While examining numerous notes of the period this was not the only interesting characteristic noted for over-



prints. The above type of overprint resulted in a mirror image on the back but some notes have a normal positive overprint applied to the back only. And on some it is applied only to the front with neither printing exhibiting the bleed-thru effect. This other type is apparently accomplished by a separate printing step which applied the over-print to the note with no bleed-thru resulting from dampened paper. Many notes however will show traces of these overprints on the back but this is generally observed not due to bleed-thru but simply

due to the transparency of the paper used. This particular printing has also been referred to by several different names including "Protector", "Guard," "Surcharge," and "Overprint." David Bowers explains this further in Volume 1 of his current Obsolete Paper Money series.



These "Protector" printings were primarily done on the face. They generally appear as a denomination either numeric or spelled out. Sometimes they can be seen on the back but are not a result of bleed-thru but rather printed only on the back and viewable on the face due to the paper transparency. These "protector" or back printing when applied are usually much more intricate than the face protector printing.



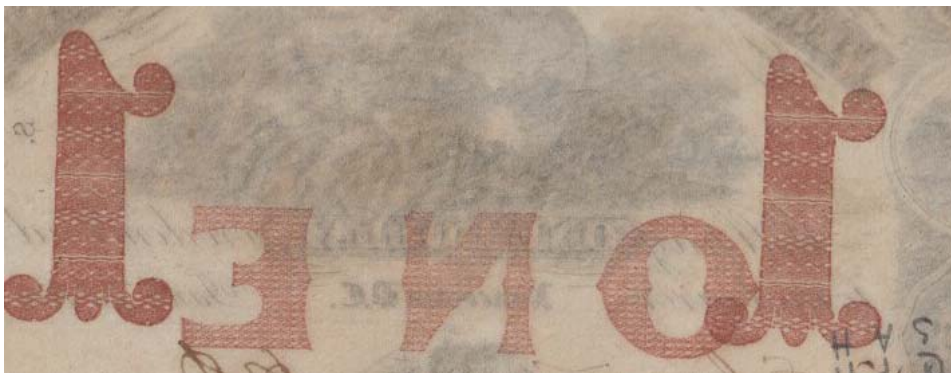
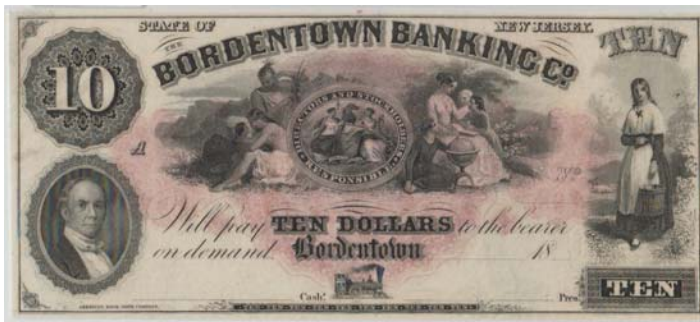
Again they are faintly visible on the face due to transparency and not due to the bleed-thru effect.

Protectors, including bleed-thru applications, also occur in multiple colors. Most commonly seen colors are orange or red-orange but blue and green are also common. Sometimes a different color will be used on the face and another on the back.

With the tens of thousands of obsolete notes, there is also an almost endless variety of combinations available.

Therefore in regard to the overprints and protectors, different printing procedures come into play. Bleed-thru is caused by dampening the paper and non-bleed-thru is accomplished by a subsequent printing process which does not utilize wet paper. Notes have also been observed which incorporate both wet and dry processes.

Most books, references, and auction catalogs rarely, if at all show images of both sides of obsolete currency. This is especially true if the note is uniface or only the bleed-thru is visible on the back. Heritage's on-line archives are a notable exception as they generally image both face and backs of these notes. Additionally the alignment is impossible to observe on anything but an in person inspection.



Special
thanks to
Ralph Muller
for supplying
the obsolete
banknotes for
study.





Most common colors of obsolete overprints and protector printing.



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1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle.
No Stars on Obverse. BD-2. Rarity-4.
AU-53 (PCGS). Secure Holder.
Ex Herman Halpern Collection.



1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle.
Stars on Obverse. BD-3. Rarity-5+.
MS-63 ★ (NGC).
Ex John Whitney Walter Collection.



1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle.
BD-1. Rarity-4. MS-60 (NGC).
Ex Husky Collection.



1827 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle.
BD-1. Rarity-5.
AU-58 (NGC).



1879 Four-Dollar Gold Stella.
Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833.
Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge.
Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).
Secure Holder. *Ex Rajj Collection.*



1823 Capped Head Left Half Eagle.
BD-1. Rarity-4+.
MS-64 (PCGS).



1795 Capped Bust Right Eagle.
BD-1, Taraszka-1. Rarity-3+.
13 Leaves. AU-58 (NGC).



1799 Capped Bust Right Eagle.
BD-10, Taraszka-22. Rarity-3.
Large Obverse Stars. MS-61 (NGC).



1838 Liberty Head Eagle.
AU-50 (PCGS). Secure Holder.



1847-O Liberty Head Eagle.
Winter-2. Repunched Date.
MS-64 (PCGS). OGH.
Ex Warren Miller Collection.



1850 Liberty Head Double Eagle.
MS-63 (PCGS).



1873 Liberty Head Double Eagle.
Close 3. Proof-63 Deep Cameo
(PCGS). CAC.



1889 Liberty Head Double Eagle.
Proof-65 Ultra Cameo (NGC).



MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens
Double Eagle. High Relief. Wire Rim.
MS-65 (PCGS).

**Consign U.S. Coins by
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Answers to Quiz

1. Hawaii & Alaska did not issue any obsolete bank notes / Texas and Arkansas had only 2 banks which issued obsoles.
2. Only the Drovers notes are officially recognized as Utah obsoles. Kirtland although reissued in Utah were technically from Ohio.
3. New York was the most prolific with 485 issuing banks. Massachusetts was a distant second with 266.
4. There was just a couple issued in 1866 but the real dropoff occurred in 1865.
5. \$1000. There are several pieces of scrip over \$1000 but they are not technically considered obsolete notes issued from banks.

Coin Quiz

Test your knowledge on obsolete banknotes?



1. Which states listed below did not issue obsolete banknotes?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A) Texas | B) Alaska |
| C) Hawaii | D) Arkansas |

2. Which of the following is not an obsolete note from Utah?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Drovers Bank | B) Deseret National Bank |
| C) Kirtland Notes | D) Scipio notes |

3. Which state had the most banks which issued obsolete notes?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) Massachusetts | B) Wisconsin |
| C) Pennsylvania | D) New York |

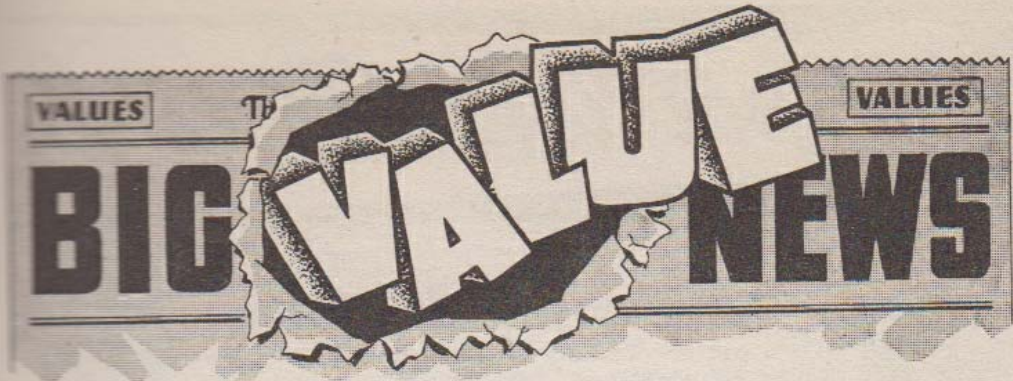
4. What was the last year that banks issued obsolete banknotes?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1861 | B) 1862 |
| C) 1866 | D) 1865 |

5. What was the highest denomination obsolete banknote?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) \$500 | B) \$1000 |
| C) \$2000 | D) \$5000 |

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- 3 U. S. Liberty seated dimes 1.00
- 1 Liberty seated \$½ 1.00
- 2 Liberty seated quarters 1.00
- 2 Diff. Colonial cents (fair) 1.00
- 3 Early store cards 1.00
- 3 Civil war cents 1.00

Collection of U. S. minor coins, large cent, 2c piece,
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- 22 Asst. dates Indian head cents 1.00
- 10 Diff. dates Indian head cents 1.00
- 3 1922 "D" Lincoln cents 1.00
- 12 Unc. Lincoln cents before 1943 1.00
- 3 Unc. Buffalo nickels 1.00
- 5 Diff. unc. Jefferson nickels 1.00
- 1 Commemorative \$½ before 1919 unc. 1.00
- 1 Commemorative \$½ after 1919 V. good-V. fine 1.00
- 3 Diff. souvenir Calif. gold 1.00
- 2 Diff. Indian heads unc. 1.00
- *60c face value low grade fraction currency 1.00
- *75c face value old U. S. coins poor or mutilated 1.00
- 4 Diff. Historical medals 1.00
- 5 Diff. Liberty head nickels 1.00

FOREIGN COINS

- 25 Mixed foreign coins (Treasure Chest) 1.00
- 18 Diff. foreign coins 1.00
- 1 Foreign silver coin (\$1 size) * 1.00
- 2 Foreign \$½ silver diff. * 1.00
- 4 Diff. foreign \$¼ silver * 1.00
- 10 Diff. foreign 10c silver * 1.00
- 15 Diff. coins from 15 diff. countries (world
parade collection) 1.00
- 1 Estonia unc. pre-war coin 1.00
- 1 Latvia unc. pre-war coin 1.00
- 1 Luxembourg pre-war coin 1.00

PAPER MONEY

- 4 Diff. Confederate and Southern States notes 1.00
- 4 State bank bills (fair) 1.00
- 100 Mixed Austria banknotes 1.00
- 50 Diff. foreign banknotes 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS

- 500 Coin envelopes (2x2 kraft) 1.00
- 10 Diff. medals, bronze or copper 1.00
- 8 Diff. medals, white metal 1.00
- 12 Roosevelt medals 1.00
- 3 50c cans Tasco coin tarnish solvent 1.00
- 5 25c packages Tasco coin tissue 1.00
- 1 Tasco coin lens 1.00

Read these terms carefully. The above lots are not sent on approval.
Unless otherwise indicated, all dates are to be of our selection. Postage and insurance extra with each order. If insufficient postage is enclosed, we reserve the right to hold your order pending receipt of postage or will omit items to make up the deficit. Orders amounting to \$5.00 or over sent prepaid and insured. *These lots are sold "as is" and not returnable.

PRIZES FOR SEPTEMBER

Promptness Prize: 1958 BU Franklin half

Junior Prize: 1946 Washington Quarter

Member Prize: 1954 D Franklin half #



BUY OF THE MONTH

uncut notes +

1. 1897 Sil. dollar
2. 1898 Sil. dollar
3. 1889 Sil. Dollar
4. 2 Nickel set "V"'s 10 & 12D
5. 2017 Enhanced Set
6. 2005 proof Jefferson nickel Ocean
7. 1899S Barber Dime
8. 2017 Enhanced Set
9. 2005 proof Jefferson nickel Bison
10. 1953 S Franklin half
11. UNS SKI 3 Medal Set
12. 1945 D Silver BU War Nickel
13. Baseball Pf. Half Dollar (COMM).



Denver ANA Show Pictures



**Ralph Muller at
his table**

**Tom Jensen,
past UNS
President
pictured at
his table**



Show Floor Views





Displays of a 1804 Silver Dollar, 1913 Nickel and Un-cut Sheet of \$100,000 notes

Bob Campbell ready for his next \$100,000 sale.



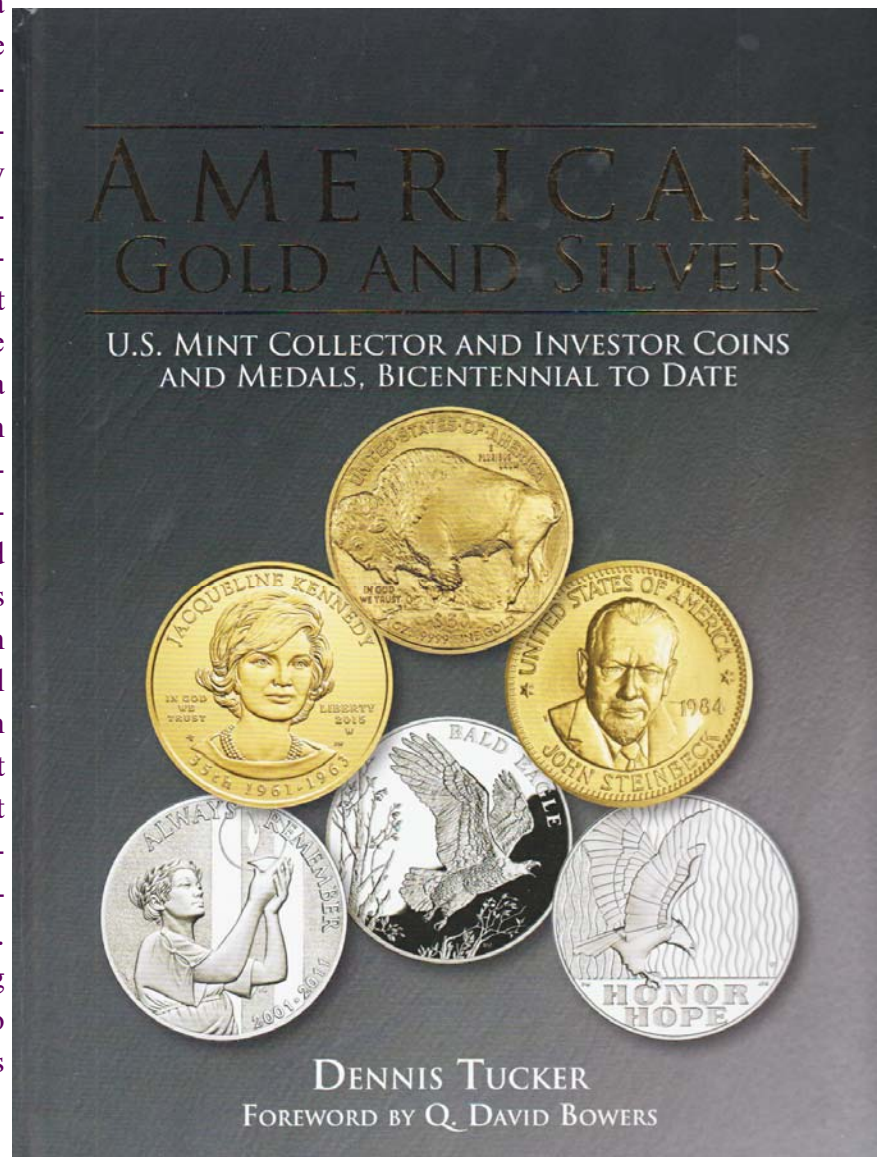
BOOK REVIEW

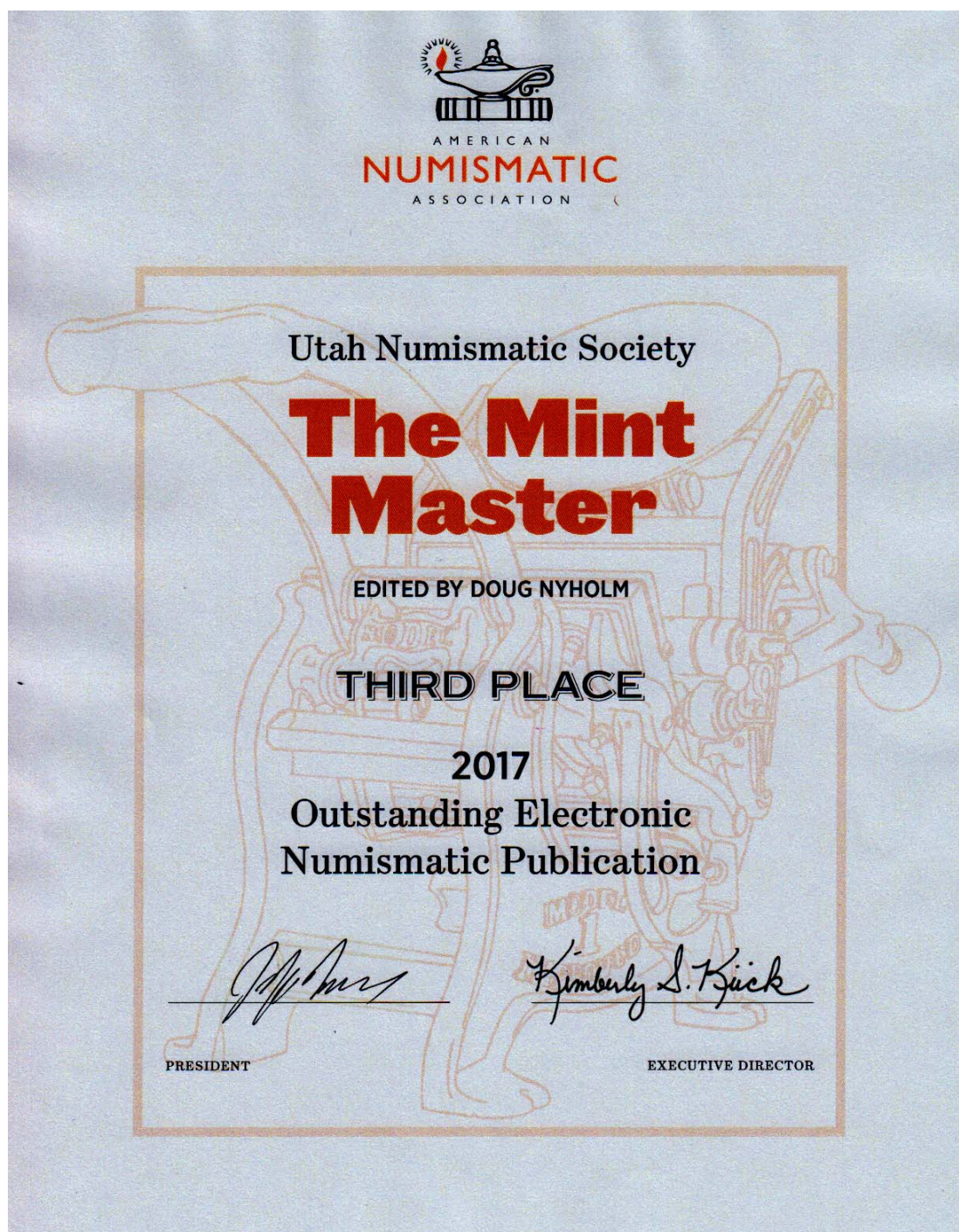
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

U.S. MINT COLLECTOR AND INVESTOR COINS AND MEDALS, BICENTENNIAL TO DATE

By Dennis Tucker

There have been several books published recently on modern bullion issues. The 3rd edition by Whitman on Silver Eagles was just release and also a similar title bout gold and platinum eagles is not available. During the ANA recently in Denver among several books I acquired was another Whitman issue entitled "American Gold and Silver." There is a multitude of modern issues and for those who collect them these books are extremely informative. This book published in 2016 is the largest and very complete regarding these issues. It contains 174 pages, the first 50 pages extensively cover the history from ancient times to modern about the use of these metals in coinage. It then begins with a fact packed chapter about the American Arts Series and continues with gold Buffalo, First Spouse, and 5 ounce America The Beautiful coins. Also contained is just about everything else the mint has produced. The book is much more than a price guide and contains a great deal of historical and production information about all of these issues. This is a great coffee table book and one to read just for the fun of it. If one wants information about the Mint collector, investor, and medals struck since the U.S. Bicentennial this book is for you. Along with the usual Whitman style it is also profusely illustrated with great images and photos.



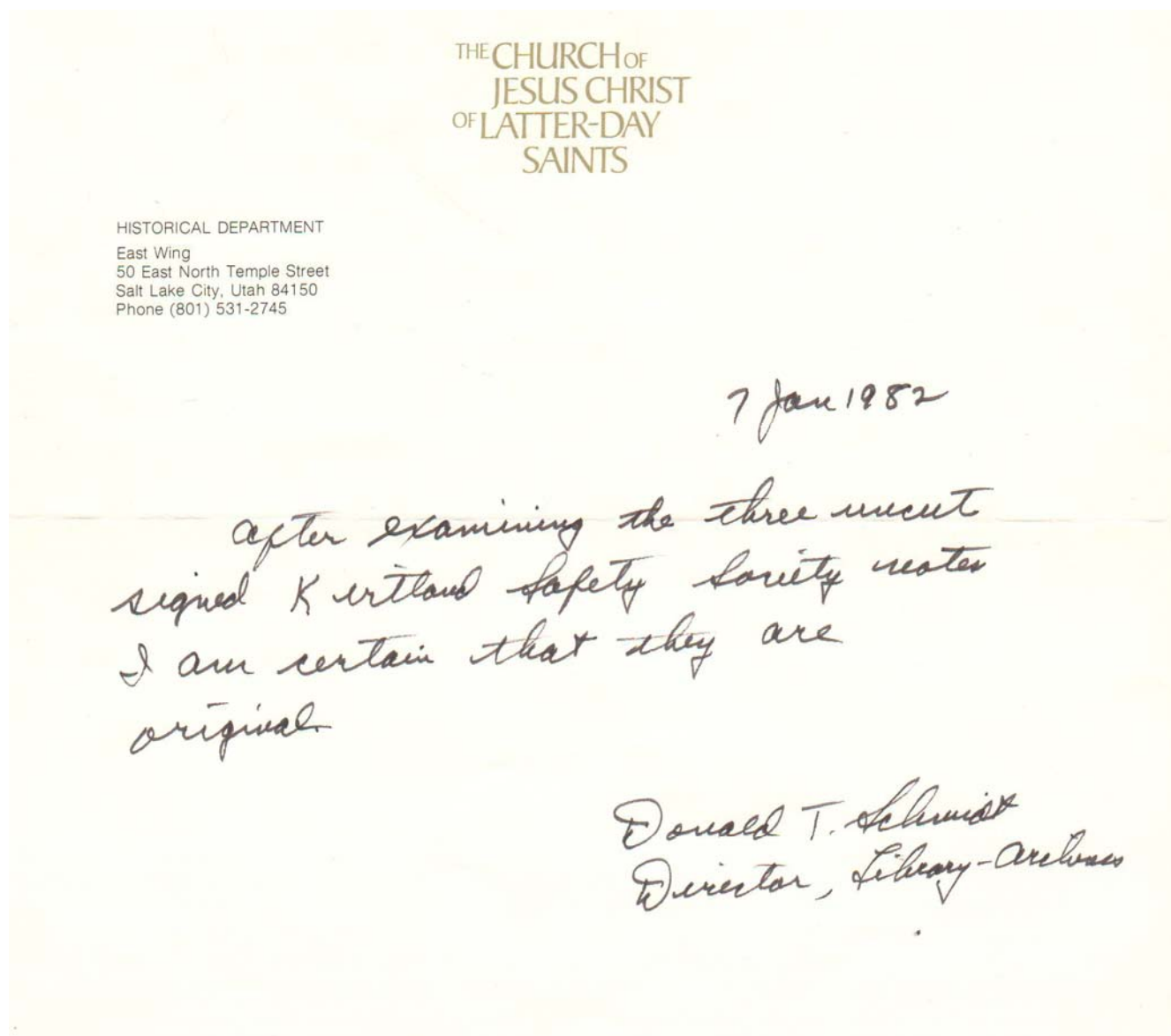


I have submitted the 'Mint Master' to the 'Outstanding Club Publication' contest at the ANA for several years. This year our UNS Mint Master won the 3rd Place Award for Electronic Numismatic Publication. As Editor, I want to thank all of you for your support and contributions.

Sincerely, Doug Nyholm / Editor

Kirtland Signed Uncut Sheet

The partial uncut sheet of Kirtland banknotes pictured here is unique in collectors hands. The top \$5 note has been removed but the key element of this sheet is that it has been signed by J. Smith and S. Rigdon. All sheets in collectors hands are unsigned remainders. The only other exception is the 4-subject signed sheet pictured in Al Rusts book which is in the possession of the Church. This sheet recently changed hands to a private collector after being tightly held in a private collection for decades. Sale price is private but it probably sold for between \$30-\$70 thousand a wide range but still significantly more than any unsigned remainder sheet.





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September 15, 2017



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Current Highlights Also Include:

- U.S. Colonials and Federal Gold & Silver
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- Hobo Nickels
- Western Assay Ingots & Receipts
- Federal & Fractional Currency & Encased Postage
- 0% Seller's fee for \$50,000 and up consignments*
- Unprecedented Exposure to millions
- Innovative marketing as with our ANA Auction and "Saddle Ridge Hoard Treasure"
- 1% credit back on all purchases
- Free educational reference books and coin club memberships
- All lots are Unreserved

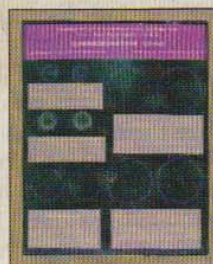
*5% Seller's Fee for under \$50,000/ consignment and \$1,500/ lots



Moffat \$16 Ingot
Ex: Eliasberg



Shipwrecked USS Winfield Scott
Original Ship Bell, 1853.



Rare Double
Pan-Pacific Frame



Complete 9 piece \$50
U.S. Assay Office Gold Set



1847-O Half Dollar. Counterstamp
JL Polhemus. S.S. Central America.



Pioneer Gold



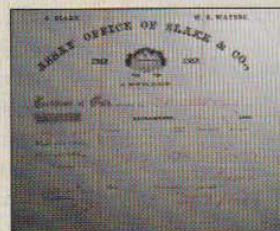
1866 SF Mechanics
Medals Set



#1 Registry Set of
Walking Libertys



U.S. Gold &
Silver Type



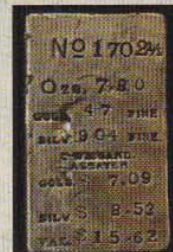
Western Assay Office
Receipt Collection



Collections of
Hobo Nickels



Gold Nuggets &
Scales Collection



Large Rare Western
Ingot Collection

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Don Kagin ANA LM 724



GLEN BECKSTEAD COLLECTABLES

Visit My Table At Local Coin Shows
Always Buying Coins & Collectables

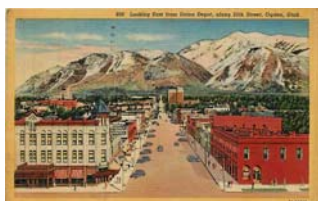


Got Stamps?



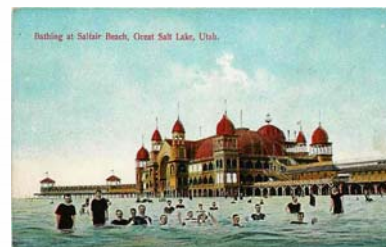
Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.



Dave Blackhurst

801-580-9534



Editors Message

Doug Nyholm

This month was a busy month for me. First, I spent a week in Denver at the ANA with Ralph Muller at his table. I was awarded 3rd place by the ANA for publishing the Mint Master for the category of Outstanding Club Newsletter / electronic distribution. Also at the ANA the Numismatic Literary guild bash, Allan Schein won his second award for his book on Indian \$2 12 & \$5 Indian gold coins.

There was much to do and see at the ANA including two 1933 Double Eagles and the BEP's display of many special uncut historical sheets of currency. If you have ever attended the ANA in the past it seems like Saturday turns the floor into a ghost town, especially in the afternoon. Not so in Denver. The ANA has begun a 'no entrance fee' for Saturdays and it sure worked. The aisles were very busy even into the afternoon! Many of the major dealers in the front had curtailed their operations but were still busy but the rear half of the hall was bustling with activity until the very end. Great idea ANA.

In other news, during last's months board meeting the discussion was in regard to the USPS mailing of the Mint Master. I have been trying to whittle down the hard copy list ever since taking over the duties of editor several years ago Presently there are 12 UNS members receiving the Mint Master by mail. Up until recently there were two versions created, one shortened for mailing, but recently only one was published. Calculating the costs the mailed version, full length, costs the UNS over \$38 per mailed issue per year. It was decided to continue the mailed edition thru December of this year. After that and for the year 2018 anyone wanting a mailed copy will receive the full edition at a surcharge of \$40 which does not include their standard \$20 per adult membership fee. The board felt that spending over \$600.00 for printing and postage for only 12 members was not fair to the general membership. I apologize for any inconvenience but please, keep the welfare of the entire club in mind and enter the 21st century by supplying me with an email address so you wont miss an issue or article.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm

Mint Master Editor



RALPH R. MULLER

P.O. BOX 9088

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84109

801-581-0991



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HOLABIRD'S WESTERN AMERICANA
COLLECTIONS PRESENTS

THE GOLD RUSH SALE 2017-2018

And other important sales of 2017



Georgia gold
specimens and nuggets

Dahlonega Letters,
c1830's-1860's



Auraria Postal Cover to Quillian, family of the
Confederate Dahlonega Mint Assayer.
Part of a major Regional postal history Collection



Auraria, Georgia
gold stock, 1882

A MAJOR AUCTION CELEBRATING
AMERICA'S GOLD RUSHES
FROM GEORGIA TO CALIFORNIA

FEATURING THE AL ADAMS
LIFETIME GOLD RUSH COLLECTION
AND OTHER COLLECTIONS

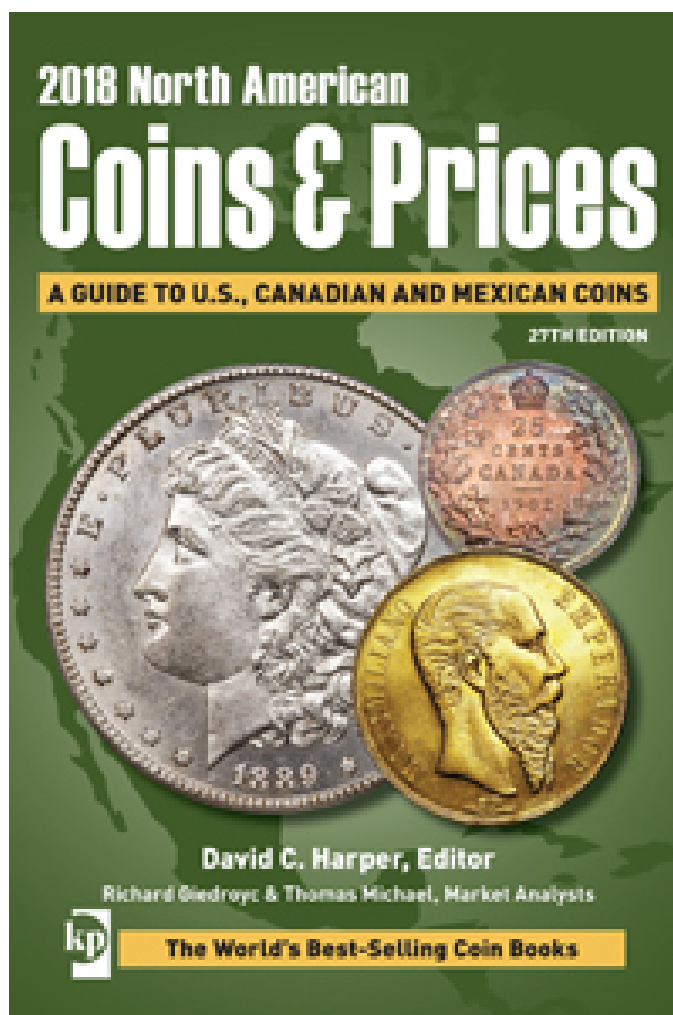
2018 North American Coins & Prices

Most of us use the 'Red Book' which is a great resource, however Krause Publications also published a price guide book which not only covers U.S. Coins but also Canadian and Mexican Coins. The Canadian section is very comprehensive beginning with the Confederation coinage in 1858 and continuing thru all modern coinage and mint issued collector offerings. The Canadian section alone covers 252 pages. Early Provincial coinage is also covered

As for the Mexican coverage it begins with the COB 1/2 real coinage of 1701 and the 8 reales coinage begins with the 1667 issue. The Mexican section continues with extensive details of 18th and 19th century issues and also modern coinage. Gold bullion and collector issues are well covered as are all the modern issues. The Mexican section contains 254 pages.

The book begins with virtually everything the 'Red Book' covers for U.S. coinage and takes up 257 pages.

The book, while not as flashy as the 'Red Book' is printed in black and white on similar paper as the KP World Coinage 'phone books.' It does have a wealth of information for everything North American packed into one volume. Essentially it is three book in one and come at an attractive price of only \$22.99. I picked up my copy at a local Barnes & Noble book store and it can also be found on line and many time discounted. I highly recommend it especially for anyone interested in Canada and Mexico.



2017 OFFICERS & BOARD MEMBERS

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Vice President	Larry Nielsen	801-870-2344
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Curator	Bruce Griggs	801-703-4081
Newsletter	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Borse Chair	Bob Campbell	801-467-8636

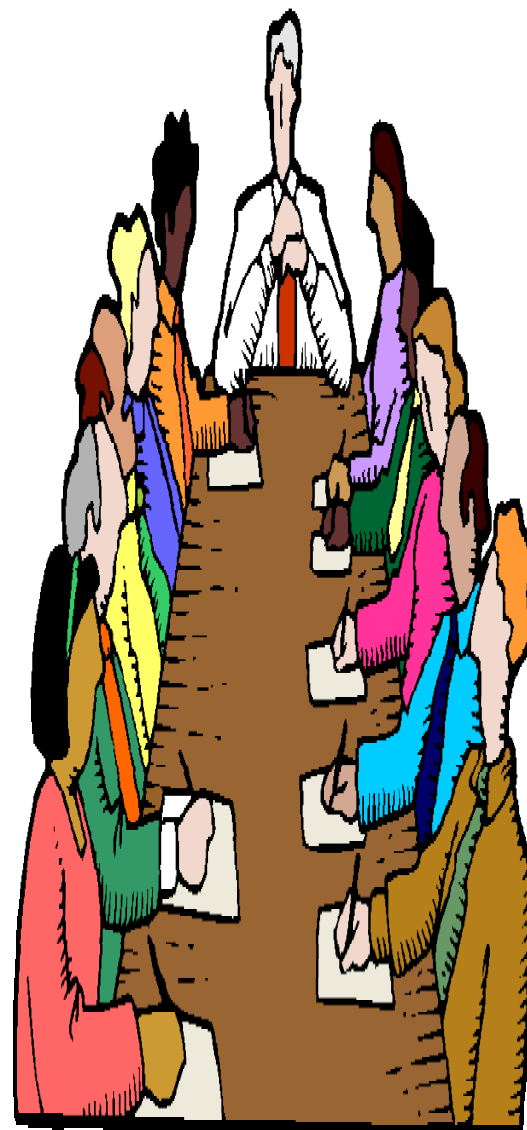


BOARD MEMBERS

Collin Cagle	801-935-7196
Chris Larson	
Phil Clark	801-523-9199
Robie Cagle	801-831-8294

(Mint Master Assistant Editor)

LaVar Burton	801-255-1629
Mike Rek	916-806-0923
Elize Finnegan	Jr. Member



Hospitality Richard Blaylock & Lamar Kemp

Young Numismatists

Phil Clark

DETERMINING THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN CAN OFTEN BE A DIFFICULT PROCESS IF WE'RE NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE ALPHABET BEING USED

One of your challenges during the June Youth Night program was to identify the country where each of the foreign coins are/were used as currency. Countries which use the Latin alphabet, the familiar A-Z, as part of their language are easier to identify and include the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, European countries, central and southern African countries, and the countries of Central and South America. Other countries use alphabets, scripts, and character sets, often called endonyms, with which we are not as familiar and that's when we have difficulty identifying the country in which the coin is used. Some of the more common include: Arabic script (Middle East), Cyrillic script (Russia), Japanese characters, Chinese characters, Indian script (numerous and region dependent), Hangul (Korea), Greek alphabet, Hebrew script (Israel), as well as a few country specific alphabets like the Ukraine.

There are several internet sites that provide country names in English and the native alphabets, scripts, and characters used as well as their currencies. Some of my favorites include: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_and_their_capitals_in_native_languages; https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Country_names_in_non-Latin_scripts; <http://endonymmap.com/>; and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_circulating_currencies. Here are some good examples of what you can expect to see to help you identify a coin's home country.

افغانستان

"Afghanistan"

In Arabic script

Հայաստան

"Armenia"

in Armenian script

বাংলাদেশ

"Bangla Desh"

in Bengali script

កម្ពុជា

"Cambodia"

in Khmer script

中国

"China"

in simplified

Chinese script

भारत

"India" (Bharat)

Ελλάδα

"Greece"

in Greek script

ישראל

"Israel"

in Hebrew script

日本

"Japan"

in Japanese script

Россия

"Russia"

in Cyrillic script

한국

"South Korea"

in Hangeul script

ราชอาณาจักรไทย

"Thailand"

in Thai script

I hope you find these internet sites and their information helpful.

Phil Clark

UNS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 65054; Salt Lake City, UT 84165

NAME(S) OF APPLICANTS: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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ANNUAL DUES

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\$30 FAMILY

☐

\$20 ADULT

☐

\$5 JUNIOR (<18)

WHERE & WHEN WE MEET

SECOND TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 7:00 P.M.

COLUMBUS COMMUNITY CENTER – 2350 SOUTH 500 EAST – S.L.C. UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 66th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable as well as novice and beginning collectors in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the Columbus Community Center, 2350 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

